

SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT NO.

CD NO:

25X1

DATE DISTR. 8 September 1953

NO. OF PAGES 17

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. ILLEGIB

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

ILLEGIB

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

22-118115

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S.OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

25X1A

Since, with the beginning of the large demonstrations on the morning of 17 June, the Soviet command became aware that the elements of the 1st Pech Div would not suffice to occupy the entire Eastern Sector of Berlin and, simultaneously, to seal off the sector boundary to West Berlin, even if KVP and regular police were employed, the Soviets decided to march the 12th Gds Tank Div in Neuruppin to Berlin by road. The bulk of the division, probably without heavy tanks, started leaving the post with about 200 tanks as the advance element at 1 p.m. on 17 June. About 60 trucks with ammunition from Bolkow joined the march columns. Since the distance via Bernau is more than 80 km, the advance elements of this unit may not have arrived at the outskirts of Berlin prior to 8 p.m. Employment of this division was first observed in the area of Gesundbrunnen in the afternoon of 18 June. It cannot be determined whether, upon arrival in the town area, the division was first employed to occupy large plants prior to occupying the border to the French Sector of Berlin on 18 June. There is the possibility that the demonstrations in the city may first have absorbed all attention and that, therefore, other areas along the sector boundary may not have been covered until 18 June. In the morning on 17 June, the 14th Gds Pech Div in Juckerbog was alerted and was set marching to Berlin for probably identical reasons. Strong columns with more than 100 tanks of all types and 20 armored personnel carriers proceeded on the Zossen-Lichtenrade road between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on 17 June.

#### Situation in Berlin until 28 June.

On arriving in Berlin, the units of the 1st Pech Div and 12th Gds Tank Div along with KVP units and regular police were employed to seal off the sector boundary and to clear the streets of demonstrators. Additional strong elements of the two divisions were probably employed in the interior of the East Sector and for the occupation of large plants, railroad stations and bridges, with the dividing line between the divisions probably being the Spree River and, further to the east, the Stalin Allee. As early as 19 June, most of the Soviet tanks and elements were relieved of their guard duties on the sector boundaries by KVP and regular police and were lined up for protection about 200 to 300 meters farther to the rear. The sector from the Gesundbrunnen railroad station as far as, and including, Fernauer Strasse in which tanks of the 12th Gds Tank Div stayed in the front line was an exception for reasons which have not been determined. On about 24 and 25 June, the KVP units were also relieved by regular police on the sector boundary. Numerous observations from the entire East Sector simultaneously added up to the impression that the divisions increasingly started concentrating their units in individual areas of the town area, with the units, however, almost daily changing their positions, probably in an effort to demonstrate the power of the Soviet Forces to the population as clearly, and in as many places, as possible. On 21 June, the 12th Gds Tank Div with the bulk of its units and very strong forces was stationed at Buhlende, probably as a reserve of the high command. Elements of division which, on the basis of vague indications and suspicions in this office, may also have been employed in the area in and around Berlin in addition to the three divisions mentioned, which had definitely been employed with the bulk of their units, included:

#### (1) Units of the 6th Gds Pech Div:

An unconfirmed report indicated that tank units of this division transferred from the Berlin troop training grounds to Berlin by rail during the night on 17 June. On 22 June, same source allegedly recognized one of these units in the area of the Berlin Northern Railroad Station. No other vehicle numbers of this division were seen up to July. It is, however, conceivable that individual units may have been stationed temporarily in the area between Bernau and Berlin and may have returned to their permanent quarters on about 23 June. This latter assumption is based on information by a source who claimed to have seen tank columns moving from Berlin to Bernau at that time.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S.OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 3 -  
SECRET

## (2) Units of the 5th Gds Tank Div:

The bulk of the division doubtlessly stayed at its quartering area during the critical days and up to mid-July. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] however, that the 33rd Gds Mtz Rifle Regt of the division was set marching toward Berlin from its quarters on Castaven See (lake) near Fuerstenberg on 18 and 19 June. Several motor vehicles of this division were seen in the East Sector at various times while this regiment, which if it had arrived in Berlin, would probably have been employed as a whole, was not seen.

25X1

## (3) Units of the 10th Gds Tank Div:

Movements of this division were not definitely observed in the Zone since 17 June. Probably on about 20 June, one small unit was employed in the area of Brandenburg, where tanks were also seen. Residents stated, however, that Soviet units had also been in the woods around Potsdam and Michendorf between 17 and 20 June. This could not be confirmed nor could the assignment of these elements be clarified. A railroadman stated that a tank shipment left the Potsdam-Wildpark railroad station toward Brandenburg on 23 June. This might be a vague indication that, for a short period, units of the 10th Gds Tank Div were employed in the area of Potsdam.

c. Retransfer from Berlin.

With the progressing normalization of the situation in Berlin, the 14th Gds Mecz Div with the bulk of its motor elements was set in march from Wuhlheide toward south during the night on 27 June and was seen passing through Schoenefeld toward south still during that night. On 27 and 28 June, the tank elements of the division were shipped away for Jueterbog from the railroad stations at Stalin Allee, Adlershof and Schoeneweide. After the departure of the last elements of the division during the first days of July, the 1st Mecz Div also assembled its units in the area of Wuhlheide. Individual groups were still posted south of the Spree River and the Stalin Allee. The 12th Gds Tank Div simultaneously started withdrawing elements from the interior of the town to the area west of Buch north of Berlin while other elements including strong tank units stayed in the town southwest of the elevated railroad line between the Greifswalder Strasse and Lenin Allee railroad stations. The order for withdrawal of the 12th Gds Tank Div, which had been planned for the week until 4 July, was apparently reversed on 1 July, leaving the units in the area of Buch and in the interior town. This measure may have been caused by the stiffening attitude of the population which was determined to go on strike again, if the promises of better living conditions and release of persons arrested during the demonstrations on 17 June were not made good. The general situation in Berlin and the outskirts, therefore, remained largely unchanged until 10 July. The departure of tank elements of the two divisions from the Buch and Schoeneweide railroad stations to Neuruppin and Doeberitz respectively commenced as late as 11 July and strong elements of the 1st Mecz Div left toward Wannsdorf during the night on 11 July. All Soviet elements can, therefore, be expected to have left the area of Berlin by mid-July.

2. Observations in the Zone.a. General Information.

While no major riots except strikes by shipyard workers at sea ports and personnel of construction unions occurred in the northern area, strikes and demonstrations which, in some instances, lasted for several days, and resembled those in Berlin developed in all large towns in the southern area, probably as a result of the different social structure in the zone. The north

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 4 -

is primarily inhabited by a population of farmers while the South contains a concentration of industries around large towns such as Magdeburg, Halle and Leipzig. So far as could be determined, Soviet troops were employed to either quell riots or, as in numerous towns, to prevent the outbreak of street disorders from the outset.

The Soviet command probably made the decision to employ troop units in the zone early in the morning on 17 June as, for example, in Leipzig local units took action as early as 11 a.m. It was probably left to the commanders-in-chief of the armies to determine what units were to be sent marching from the troop training grounds.

On 17 and 18 June, elements stationed at the troop training grounds almost exclusively arrived by road as they did in Berlin. The only exception were tank units which left the Templin troop training grounds by rail during the night on 17 June. The fact that units of the 8th Gds Mech Div including motor and track elements marched a distance of 120 km from the Koenigsrook troop training grounds for employment in Leipzig, which runs counter to all previously observed Soviet usages, may have been due either to the time element or the problem as to whether or not the railroadmen would also be in rebellion. Only the railroadmen of the area of railroad sub-district office 5 in Wustemark were reported, however, to have struck on 17 and 18 June. On the other hand, regular movements were generally not observed prior to 20 June. rail

#### Situation in the zone.

The following is a summary on the situation, which developed in the individual army areas since 16 June. (For details on the employment of the divisions, see annex).

#### (1) Eighth Guards Army Area:

##### (a) Eisenach-Kindel Area.

Departure of troop units was not observed. The troops training grounds was sealed off by strong VI details. Partial law was in force in Eisenach from 17 to 25 June.

ILLEGIB

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

## (e) Zeitz.

Partial law was proclaimed in Zeitz at 7 p.m. on 17 June. On 17 and 18 June, about 2,000 soldiers on 150 motor vehicles and 10 tanks and, on 20 and 21 June, additional 200 motor vehicles and 24 tanks of the elements of the 20th Gds Mecz Div stationed in Zeitz arrived, coming from Ohrdruf. On 22 June, they were again shipped away.

## (f) Gera.

The riots in Gera started on 16 June and came to a climax on 17 June. Tanks and SP guns from the barracks installations in Tinz and, on 17 June, elements of the 308th Arty Brig (US) which came from Ohrdruf were employed against the demonstrators. On 30 June, the situation in the town was normal again. Elements of the artillery brigade were reentrained on 4 July, probably for Ohrdruf.

## (g) Weissenfels.

At 10 a.m. on 17 June, all factories were on strike in Weissenfels. Troops and VPs were employed against the strikes.

## (h) Plauen.

On 17 June, there were only minor demonstrations in Plauen. The two regiments of the 39th Gds Mtz Rifle Div, which had not moved to the troop training grounds in April, were on alert at their quarters and, on and after 17 June, elements were employed in the uranium mining area. Some of these returned to Plauen on 21 June. Only reinforced patrols and sentries guarding public buildings were observed in the town.

## (i) Altenburg.

There were only small-scale riots in Altenburg, usually by uranium workers, against which patrols of the 38th Army AT Arty Brig were employed. Partial law was proclaimed on 17 June. The barracks installations were still occupied as previously until 25 June.

## (k) Glauchau.

On 17 June, there were short periods of strikes in Glauchau but no disorders or riots in the town or district area until 23 June. The barracks installation allegedly quartered a rear detail only. Soviet sentries patrolled the town.

## (l) Halle Area.

The strikes in the large plants in Halle as well as the Buna Plants in Schkopau and the Leuna Plants in Merseburg began at 8 a.m. on 17 June. About 220,000 men were striking. About 50 tanks were employed in the town and, in the evening hours, were reinforced by motorcycle riflemen and AT units. Partial law was proclaimed at 8 p.m. Fifty JS tanks arrived during the night on 17 June, allegedly from the direction of Dessau-Jueterbog. On 18 June, there was a general strike. The strikes continued at some plants in the morning on 19 June. The first troop units allegedly were transported away on 19 June. On 20 June, 3 trains carrying 50 tanks and, probably, units of the 21st Gds Mecz Div were seen passing through Naumburg, coming from the Lossa troop training grounds and proceeding toward Berlin. The trains were probably unloaded in Halle.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 6 -

25X1A

On 23 June, a train, which allegedly came from Jueterbog, was unloaded in Halle. The tanks were not withdrawn from the streets in Halle until 27 June. No identification of the troop units employed has hitherto been possible. It is believed, however, that, in addition to rear details present at the post, units of the Third Gds Pez Army, possibly of the 7th Gds Tank Div, were the first to take short term action and were later relieved by elements of the 21st Gds Pez Div stationed there.

(m) Herschburg.

At 4 p.m. on 17 June, the Leuna Plants were occupied by air force soldiers from Herschburg airfield. Partial law was proclaimed at 11 p.m. Additional units arrived from the direction of Weissenfels in the evening on 17 June and during the night of the same day. Tank units, AT units and motor-cycle units were in the town on 18 June. They possibly belonged to the 21st or 20th Gds Pez Div. The situation in the area of Herschburg was normal again in early July. All troops had left.

(n) Disleben-Mansfeld-Aschersleben Area.

On 18 June, strikes against which Soviet troops were employed started at all plants in this industrial area. Units of the 207th Mz Rifle Div were identified in Aschersleben. They were withdrawn on 25 June.

(2) Third Shock Army Area.

(a) Magdeburg.

Extensive riots and strikes began in Magdeburg during the early hours on 17 June. Since regular police had been sent to Berlin as a precaution, the situation had improved for the demonstrators. Conflicting reports indicated that the first tanks against the demonstrations were employed at 11 a.m. or 3 p.m. Observations in the town in conjunction with reports from Halberstadt on tank units which left the southern section of the Leipzig-Leest troop training grounds toward Magdeburg on 17 June, indicated that strong elements of the 10th Gds Pez Div as well as army troops of the Third Shock Army stationed at the barracks installations had been employed against the riots. Strikes were still under way at some plants on 20 June. Most of the troop units had, however, left and lay in readiness around the town. On 22 June, the town was calm. Elements of the unidentified engineer regiment of the GCRG from the area of Aken had arrived in addition to the 10th Gds Pez Div on 17 June. Only small elements of the 10th Gds Pez Div were still in the town on 6 July. Except for rear details stationed at the barracks installations, they had, however, also left prior to about 10 July.

(b) Gommern.

On 17 June, the Leunium was on strike in Gommern. Twelve tanks and 60 trucks with guns of the 207th Mz Rifle Div arrived on 21 June. A total of 3,500 Soviet troops was allegedly in the town.

(c) Quedlinburg.

On 17 June, 1,500 soldiers of the 207th Mz Rifle Div arrived by rail and quelled all riots and strikes by force of arms. Rioters had allegedly planned to destroy the radar station north of the town. Additional reinforcements with artillery and armored scout cars arrived on 18 June. On 21, work was only partially resumed, however. Partial law, which had been proclaimed on 17 June, was lifted on 25 June. Only 500 men of the division were still at the Quedlinburg Fliegerhorst installation on 6 July.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 7 -

25X1A

## (d) Halberstadt Area.

On 18 June, all enterprises except the railroads were on strike. Work was partially resumed on 20 June. No troop movements were seen. Martial law lasted from 18 to 25 June.

## (e) Bernburg.

On 21 and 22 June, two companies of the unidentified engineer regiment of the GDFG, which is permanently stationed in Bernburg, arrived from the area of Aken. These elements probably left again prior to 25 June.

## (f) Letzling Heath (Southern Section).

From 17 to 19 June, elements, primarily with tanks, moved from the wood camps at Torn and Planken to Magdeburg and, allegedly, the zonal border. This latter destination could, however, not be confirmed. Only strong rear details apparently remained at the camps. It is believed that the bulk of the 19th Gds Mecz Div moved to Magdeburg. It cannot yet definitely be stated whether the 7th and 10th Gds Tank Div may have been employed. There is the possibility, that elements of the 7th Gds Tank Div were employed in the area of Dessau and Halle, while units of the 10th Gds Tank Div were employed in the area of Brandenburg and Potsdam. On 27 June, martial law, which had been proclaimed in the area of Haldensleben on 18 June, was lifted and training in the vicinity of the wood camps was resumed. Most of the units, which transferred from their posts to Letzling Heath in April, could again be assumed stationed there since early July.

## (g) Wittenberge.

On 17 June, there were no demonstrations in Wittenberge. On 18 June, 17 tanks of an unidentified unit passed through the town at about noon. VPs had occupied the railroad station. On 28 June, the situation in the town was normal.

## (h) Perleberg.

Although no street disorders had occurred in Perleberg, martial law was proclaimed on 17 June. It was lifted on 25 June. On 17 June, 40 tanks and 40 trucks with AT guns arrived at the barracks installations from the Wittstock troop training grounds. They withdrew on 26 and 27 June. They belong to the 18th Mecz Div.

## (i) Wittstock Troop Training Grounds.

no changes in the occupation of the troop training grounds were observed between 19 and 24 June. Several tanks and trucks were, however, daily rotated to Wittstock. On 22 June, the training activity was resumed.

## (k) Schwerin.

On 17 June, Soviet troops were employed against strikes in Schwerin. In the morning on 18 June, 12 tanks and Soviet sentries were seen at the railroad station. Martial law was lifted on 26 June.

## (l) Wisner.

On 17 June, the shipyard workers went on strike in Wisner. Martial law was proclaimed on 18 June. Railroad station and shipyard were occupied by Soviet troops and VPs. Tanks and AT guns with guns

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A  
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 8 -

pointing toward the sea were emplaced at the outer jetty in the early morning. The town was patrolled by sentries.

(3) First Guards Mezz Army Area.

(a) Koenigsbrueck.

In the morning on 17 June, units of the 11th Gds Tank Div, 8th Gds Mezz Div and elements of the 6th Gds AAA Div (US) which had been stationed at the summer camps north of Koenigsbrueck since April, were alerted and, from 11 a.m. to late in the day, left the troop training grounds toward Dresden by road.

(b) Dresden.

At 2 p.m. on 17 June, martial law was proclaimed in Dresden. Strong elements of the 11th Gds Tank Div returned from Koenigsbrueck in the course of that day. Tanks were posted at the squares and in the streets. From 26 June until 1 July, the troops again left toward Koenigsbrueck.

(c) Riesa.

On 17 June, the barracks installations in Riesa were occupied only by rear details. The bridge across the Elbe River was guarded by an armored scout car and the town was patrolled by reinforced VP sentries. On 19 June, 21 tanks and other troop elements arrived at the barracks installations. Approach roads were guarded by tanks and the troops at the quarters were on alert. The barracks installations were still occupied to capacity on 2 July.

(d) Oschatz.

On 2 July, the Soviet barracks installation in Oschatz was allegedly occupied to capacity. No return from the Zeithain troop training grounds was observed.

(e) Zeithain.

An unconfirmed report indicated that the units of the 9th Tank Div which had been stationed at the Zeithain troop training grounds transferred to their posts prior to 2 July. Only a small detail had remained at the troop training grounds.

(f) Grirna.

At 9:30 p.m. on 17 June, the first troop units of the 8th Gds Mezz Div arrived in Grirna by road, coming from the east. Other elements including the engineer battalion of the division followed at noon on 18 June. They were set marching or transported to Koenigsbrueck not until 2 July.

(g) Wurzen.

On 18 June, a large column of troops including 12 tanks and 80 motor vehicles arrived at the barracks installation in Wurzen coming from the direction of Riesa. They were retransferred to Koenigsbrueck on 2 and 3 July.

(h) Leipzig.

At 11 a.m. on 17 June, martial law was proclaimed in Leipzig after extensive riots had occurred. The unidentified tank training battalion of the

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY



SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY 25X1A

- 9 - 141237

8th Gds Mecz Div stationed at the Heiterblick Kaserne was the first unit to be employed against the riots. At 7 a.m. on 18 June, about 1,000 soldiers without rocket launchers arrived at the barracks installation in Schoenau. Fifty tanks, probably of the 1st Gds Tank Regt, arrived at the Heiterblick Kaserne between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., coming from the direction of 'urzen. Additional 20 tanks, probably of the 20th Gds Mecz Regt arrived at about 5 p.m. [redacted] 1,500 soldiers had, at that time, been quartered at the barracks installation in Schoenau and that still stronger elements with 60 tanks of the 64th Gds Hv SF Regt had been stationed outside the barracks installation. On 17 June, elements of this regiment with 24 heavy tanks had been seen marching from Grimma to Leipzig. On 22 June, the komendatura was still guarded by 6 tanks. It was definitely determined that strong elements of the 8th Gds Mecz Div were employed in the town since the morning on 18 June. It is believed that the two tank regiments of the division in Borna and Leisnig as well as elements, primarily tanks, of the 20th Gds Mecz Regt in Grimma reinforced the units of the division permanently stationed there. The retransfer was made by road and rail to Koenigsbrueck on 2 and 3 July.

25X1

## (i) Chemnitz.

From 17 to 26 June, martial law was in force in Chemnitz. There were, however, no major riots. In the morning on 22 June, 10 T-34 tanks coming from the direction of Frankenberg arrived in the town and occupied the railroad station and all public buildings. They were followed by strong VF units from Frankenberg in the course of the day. The elements of the 6th Gds AAA Div (US) which were set marching at the Koenigsbrueck troop training grounds on 17 June were not seen arriving in Chemnitz. They were retransferred to Koenigsbrueck by rail on 2 July.

## (k) Uranium Mining Area.

On 17 June, the situation in Johanngeorgenstadt and its vicinity was still normal. There were no strikes. On 18 June, martial law was declared in Aue and Auerbach and the vicinity of these towns. No strikes were observed, however. The railroad stations were occupied and reinforced patrols were on duty. Observations until 5 July confirmed the impression that all newspaper reports on heavy riots were exaggerated.

## (l) Leisnig and Bautzen.

Transportation records indicated that tank units of the First Gds Mecz Army must have been stationed in Leisnig and Bautzen after 17 June. They returned to Koenigsbrueck on 1 and 3 July.

## (4) Second Guards Mecz Army Area.

## (a) Neustrelitz.

At 5 p.m. on 17 June, martial law was declared in Neustrelitz. The Soviet barracks installations were occupied as previously until 10 July.

## (b) Neuruppin.

For departure of the bulk of the 12th Gds Tank Div to Berlin in the course of 17 June, see paragraph 1, area of Berlin. All barracks installations were still occupied by only rear details on 4 July.

## (c) Area of Fuerstenberg.

Residents stated that the units stationed at the barracks on Castaven See (lake) left toward Gransee by road on 18 and 21 June. The barracks

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

- 10 -

Installation was only partially occupied on 29 June. For possible employment in the area of Berlin of the 33d Gds Mtz Rifle Regt of the 9th Gds Tank Div, see paragraph 1, area of Berlin.

## (d) Doeberitz.

For departure to East Berlin of the bulk of the 1st Mecz Div on 17 June, see paragraph 1, area of Berlin. All barracks installations of the post were only lightly occupied until about 8 July.

## (e) Neubrandenburg.

From 17 June till early July, there were no changes in the permanent Soviet occupancy in Neubrandenburg.

## (f) Stralsund.

At 10 a.m. on 18 June, Soviet armored scout cars arrived in Stralsund from the direction of Greifswald. At 11 a.m. on 19 June, the shipyard was occupied by Soviet units of the 4th AT Arty Frig (US). On 22 June, calm was restored. No further riots developed until 24 June.

## (5) Third Guards Mecz Army Area.

## (a) Luckenwalde.

Martial law was in force in Luckenwalde from 18 to 25 June.

## (b) Wittenberg.

Beginning 18 June, about 40 tanks of the 6th Gds Tank Div which had returned from the Werder-Merkendorf troop training grounds were stationed at Wittenberg. There were, however, no riots. Martial law was lifted on 25 June. No retransfers were made until 9 July.

## (c) Area of Dessau and Rosslau.

At 3 p.m. on 17 June, demonstrations were quelled by Soviet troops in the area of Dessau. Tanks, armored scout cars and engineers of the 7th Gds Tank Div and the 36th Pon Bridge Regt were employed in the area of Rosslau on and after 17 June. At 6 a.m. on 18 June, tank columns arrived in Dessau, coming from the direction of Rosslau. The Gross-Kuehnau camp was subsequently occupied by the 3d Gds Mtrcl Bn of the 6th Gds Tank Div. This unit transferred, however, again to Wittenberg in the evening on 24 June. Between 17 and 20 June, there was almost no training activity at the training sites on the Elbe River. Construction of ferries was resumed on 22 June, when tanks were also ferried. Martial law which had been proclaimed on 17 June was lifted in this area on 27 June.

## (d) Forst-Tauer Training Grounds.

On 17 June, martial law was proclaimed in the area of the troop training grounds. All workers employed on construction work at the training grounds were sent home. They resumed work only on 22 June. Residents stated that tank columns had left the camp toward south during the night on 17 June. On about 26 June, the camp was still almost vacant and was guarded only by exterior sentries.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S.OFFICIALS ONLY  
- 11 - 25X1A

(e) Cottbus.

On 17 June, the population demonstrated in Cottbus. There were no street disorders. The Soviet troops did not interfere. On 18 and 19 June, the barracks installations in the town were partially occupied by troops of the 9th Mecz Div.

(f) Goerlitz.

On 16 June, the jail in Goerlitz was stormed by the population. An unconfirmed report indicated that, on 17 and 18 June, about 100 tanks passed through Muskau toward Niesky and Goerlitz, coming from the direction of Cottbus.

(g) Aken Area.

On 17 June, the unidentified engineer regiment of the GOFG, transferred to Magdeburg, Dessau, Eitterfeld, and Fernburg, leaving only 2 or 3 companies at the post. The elements had returned until 25 June and resumed training.

(6) Fourth Guards Mecz Army Area.

(a) Templin Training Area.

At 2 p.m. on 17 June, martial law was proclaimed and lasted until 25 June. The workers at Schorfheide airfield went on strike. At 5:30 p.m., the first units of the 6th Gds Mecz Div left and, in the evening, were followed by other elements. During the night on 17 June, 2 trains carrying, among other materiel, 34 tanks were dispatched toward Berlin. They were allegedly recognized in East Berlin on 22 June. Other loading operations were observed during the nights on 19, 21, 27, and 29 June. A tank unit left on 30 June. Pertaining trucks carried cots and billeting equipment. Motor vehicles of the 6th Gds Mecz Div carrying billeting equipment at the same time left Camp Rannenburg toward east via Templin.

(b) Eberswalde.

On 17 June, martial law was declared in Eberswalde. There had apparently been no riots in the morning of this day. On 20 June, the entire traffic except traffic by supply vehicles from and to the town was restricted. On 4 July, the barracks installations were again occupied almost to capacity, after units of the 6th Gds Mecz Div had left the Templin troop training grounds.

(c) Bad Freienwalde.

Between 5 a.m. and 2 p.m. on 18 June, tank units and motor vehicles of the troop units of the 6th Gds Mecz Div stationed there arrived at the woods near the barracks installation, coming from Templin. From 30 June to 1 July, the installation was reoccupied by troops, and the training activity had been resumed.

(d) Bernau.

On 17 June, tank columns were seen near Bernau. At 6 p.m. on 17 June, tank columns of the 12th Gds Tank Div passed through the town toward Weissenau, coming from Ledeburg. Additional 60 tanks and motor vehicles of the division followed at 7 p.m. on 18 June, motor vehicles,

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S.OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 12 -

probably of the 6th Gds Recz Div, left the Luftnachrichten Kaserne toward Berlin. From 19 June till early July, the Luftnachrichten Kaserne and the Briefkasten Station were occupied to capacity, while Army Clothing Depot I was vacant.

(e) Oranienburg.

The first riots in Oranienburg developed on 16 June as a result of the riots in Berlin. At 11 a.m. on 17 June, Soviet troops were alerted and, subsequently, occupied all streets and bridges. Workers struck at the airfield at 1 p.m. At 10 p.m., 25 motor vehicles of the 25th Tank Div carrying 500 soldiers and several AT guns arrived at the restricted Weisse Stadt area. The troops again left toward Berlin at 1 p.m. on 18 June, but returned at 10 a.m. on 20 June. They left for the Terplin troop training grounds during the night on 25 June.

(f) Ruesstrin.

The troops at the barracks installation were at alert until 23 June.

(g) Frankfurt/Oder.

Partial law was proclaimed in Frankfurt/Oder on 17 June and was rescinded on 26 June. There were no strikes or riots. Individual tanks, armored scout cars and four-barreled AA guns were employed to protect public buildings and the railroad area until 24 June. A column of several 100 tanks, which allegedly marched on the autobahn from Friesen toward Frankfurt/Oder on 18 and 19 June and arrived in Frankfurt/Oder, was not confirmed by other sources.

(h) Angermünde.

On 17 and 18 June, the farmers in the rural district were on strike. Demonstrations were quelled, however, by VPs from Angermünde.

(i) Area of the GOM and the IV Army Corps.

(a) Area of Potsdam.

No major demonstrations developed in the town of Potsdam from 16 to 19 June. All plants, public buildings and bridges were, however, occupied by soldiers. All major enterprises were on strike. Some even struck until 24 June. Residents stated that, on 20 June, the Pionierswald woods, the Buckartz troop training grounds, the Lohr firing range and the villa Immedelberg, on 17 June, the area of Lichendorf were heavily occupied and militarized rifle units. On 17 and 18 June, strong columns of the 1st Motor Div passed through Potsdam from north to south. Units left for East Berlin from the barracks installations in Nedlitz during the night on 17 June and returned from there until 26 June. Partial law was rescinded in the town as late as 1 July. Elements of the 1st Recz Div were seen in the town after 3 July as they returned to Doelitz.

(b) Stehnsdorf.

The barracks installations in Stehnsdorf were only partially occupied by Soviet units until 26 June. The signal units of the GOM were probably employed. The signal unit from Stehnsdorf was in Oranienburg on about 21 June.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 13 -

25X1A

## (c) Wuenstorf-Zossen.

From 17 to 22 June, the construction workers employed at the two large sites south of Camp Zossen struck, while the German personnel of the tank repair shop at the former Panzertruppenschule were working. One source stated that Camp Zossen was occupied to capacity by 3,000 artillerymen, the Lutz Kaserne by 1,500 soldiers with tanks and the Panzertruppen Schule by 2,500 soldiers until 24 June. At 11 a.m. on 17 June, tanks were alerted and blocked all exit roads, but were withdrawn again on 19 June. The AAA emplacements around the installations were on alert during several days.

## (d) Rathenow.

All enterprises were on a strike in Rathenow on 17 June. Between 800 and 1,000 soldiers of the IV Army Corps were trucked from Altengrabow to the Ziethen Kaserne on 17 June. The troops at the Kraftfahrer Kaserne were alerted.

## (e) Brandenburg.

At 10 p.m. on 17 June, 45 motor vehicles with light AT guns and soldiers arrived at the Flak Kaserne. During the night on 17 June, some of these vehicles again left the post for an unknown destination until 25 June. After the return of these elements on 26 June, all motor vehicles had again left on 27 June. The units probably were units of the 20th Army AT Army Frig (US) which came from Altengrabow and returned there on 27 June. Small elements of the 10th Gds Tank Div in Brandenburg, which arrived from Letzling Heath, may also have been employed since 19 June.

## (f) Rostock.

On 17 June, strikes and demonstrations occurred in Rostock. At 10 a.m. on 20 June, the 3d Gds AT Army Frig was still alerted.

## (g) Ruegen Island.

One source stated that the situation was comparatively quiet during the period of the rebellion. AT guns, probably of the 4th AT Army Frig (US), were emplaced at the sites near Glowe.

3. Tactical Employment of the Units.

Characteristic of the tactical employment of the Soviet Forces was the fact that the alerted troops carried full field pack including steel helmets, gas masks and packs with blankets. Numerous ammunition trucks from ammunition depots which were seen with rarch columns, favor the assumption that, in addition to the two-thirds of ammunition for weapons, one-third of ammunition was also apparently carried by battalion and regimental supply vehicles. Fuel was continually supplied from the posts. The method of employment involved advancing tank spearheads which wedged their way through main streets and were followed by motorized infantry to clear these streets and push the population to side streets. Vital buildings and street intersections were guarded by tanks as well as emplaced 76-mm field guns and 57-mm AT guns. Additional 127-mm AA machine guns were emplaced close to all Soviet installations. The rear ventilation of some tanks was covered with shelter halves, probably to protect the tanks from incendiary agents and burning debris. The troops employed had established aid stations with new tents of German make. Tank and motor vehicle numbers were only partially and not uniformly covered over with lime. Observations or painted

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

in Potsdam and Doberitz indicated that in some cases in all haste Soviet dependents were transported to the barracks installations when the troops were alerted. The Soviet troops generally appeared well disciplined and well trained.

#### 4. KVP

- a. KVP was primarily employed at its posts during the rebellion. Reinforcements from the area of Armeegruppe Nord and Saxony were transported to the area of Berlin. A large number of KVP units and schools were only alerted and not employed. Some of the units, particularly of Armeegruppe Nord, resumed regular training activity on 22 June. The Meiaswasser troop training grounds, which had first been vacated by KVP at the beginning of the rebellion, was reoccupied by about 800 KVPs on 25 June. Since 30 June, Camp Nochten was increasingly occupied by units of Territorialverwaltungen (cadre army groups) Nos 3,000 and 6,000.
- b. Since early July, transfers of KVP units were seen. The infantry unit stationed in the area of Faerenstein-Niederschlag, which was subordinate to IV 3,000 in Dresden, transferred to Chernitz and Marienberg. Transportation records tend to indicate that elements of the division stationed in Forst will be transferred from Ruegen Island to the interior of East Germany, probably Saxony.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S.OFFICIALS ONLY

- 15 -

9

Combat Divisions Employed During the German Rebellion

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Employment</u>
57th Gds Mtz Rifle Div	Probably only on patrol duty in its quartering area.
39th Gds Mtz Rifle Div	Fulk probably only on patrol duty in the quartering area. Elements from Hauen in the uranium mining area from 17 to about 22 June.
20th Gds Mecz Div	Employment in Weimar and Zeitz from the Car-druf troop training grounds from 17 to 26 June. Probably also employment in Jena.
21st Gds Mecz Div	Employment in Halle.
94th Gds Mtz Rifle Div	Probably only on patrol duty in the quartering area.
707th Mtz Rifle Div	Employment from Letzling Heath in Quedlinburg, Gernern and the Aschersleben-Eisleben area. Probably also employment in Stendal.
18th Mecz Div	Elements of the division from the Wittstock troop training grounds employed in Perleberg from 17 to 27 June.
19th Gds Mecz Div	Fulk employed in Magdeburg since 17 June. All employed elements probably returned to Letzling Heath until 6 July.
11th Gds Tank Div	Strong elements from the Koenigstrueck troop training grounds employed in Dresden from 17 June to about 1 July and, possibly, also Bautzen.
9th Tank Div	On 18 June, arrival in Riesa and Oschatz of the first elements of the division from the Zeithain troop training grounds. Since the troop training grounds was only lightly occupied on 2 July, there is reason for believing that the bulk of the division was at its three posts at that time.
8th Gds Mecz Div	The bulk of its units (at least two mechanized regiments and two tank regiments) employed in Leipzig from 18 June to 2 July, coming from the Koenigstrueck troop training grounds. Elements of a mechanized regiment of the division may have stayed at the Heiterblick Kaserne in Leipzig after 2 July. Additional small elements were seen in Grimma, Furzen and Leisnig from 18 June until their return on 2 July.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S.OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

16

UnitEmployment

14th Gds Meez Div

Pulk of the division employed in Berlin from 17 to 28 June.

9th Meez Div

The camp at the Forst-Tauer troop training grounds was almost vacant from 18 June until about 26 June. About one half of the division was seen at the barracks installations in Cottbus on 18 and 19 June, while the barracks installations in Luechten were only lightly occupied during this period. On 17 and 18 June, about 100 tanks were allegedly seen marching through Muskau, coming from the direction of Cottbus and proceeding toward Miesky-Goerlitz. Although no elements of the division were seen in the area of Goerlitz, employment in this area appears possible since empty cars had to be made available in Goerlitz by the German railroad on and after 5 July.

6th Gds Tank Div

Tank units were employed in Wittenberg and Dessau from the Werder-Markendorf troop training grounds on 18 June. Retransfers from Dessau to Wittenberg were made on 26 June and, on 9 July, from Wittenberg to the area of Jueterbog.

7th Gds Tank Div

Employment of elements in the Dessau-Rosslau area since 17 June. It could not be determined whether rear details left at Rosslau or units of the division from Letzling Heath were involved. Elements of the division may also have been employed in the Halle-Merseburg area. This, however, was not yet confirmed.

1st Meez Div

Most of its units employed in the East Sector of Berlin from 17 June until 12 July.

12th Gds Tank Div

Most of its units employed in the Eastern Sector of Berlin from 17 June until 12 July.

30 Gds Tank Div

Pulk of the division was no doubt employed for security missions in its quartering area. It cannot definitely be determined whether and to what extent the 33d Gds Mtz Rifle Regt stationed at the barracks installation on Gastaven See (lake) near Fuerstenberg was employed in the area of Berlin.

6th Gds Meez Div

Pulk of the division apparently left the Terplin troop training grounds by either rail or road from 17 to about 30 June. Employment of elements of the division on the perimeter of Berlin until about 23 June is presumed, but unconfirmed. Almost all units of the division were at the posts until about 10 July.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY



SECRET - U.S. EYES ONLY

17

Unit

Employment

7th Gds Recs Div

No definite information on employment of the division available. Elements of the division were rather definitely in Frankfurt/Oder since 17 June.

25th Tank Div

Small elements were in Oranienburg from the Templin troop training grounds from 17 until 26 June.

10th Gds Tank Div

Individual units of the division were believed employed in the Brandenburg-Potsdam area. No definite confirmation was available.